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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1870

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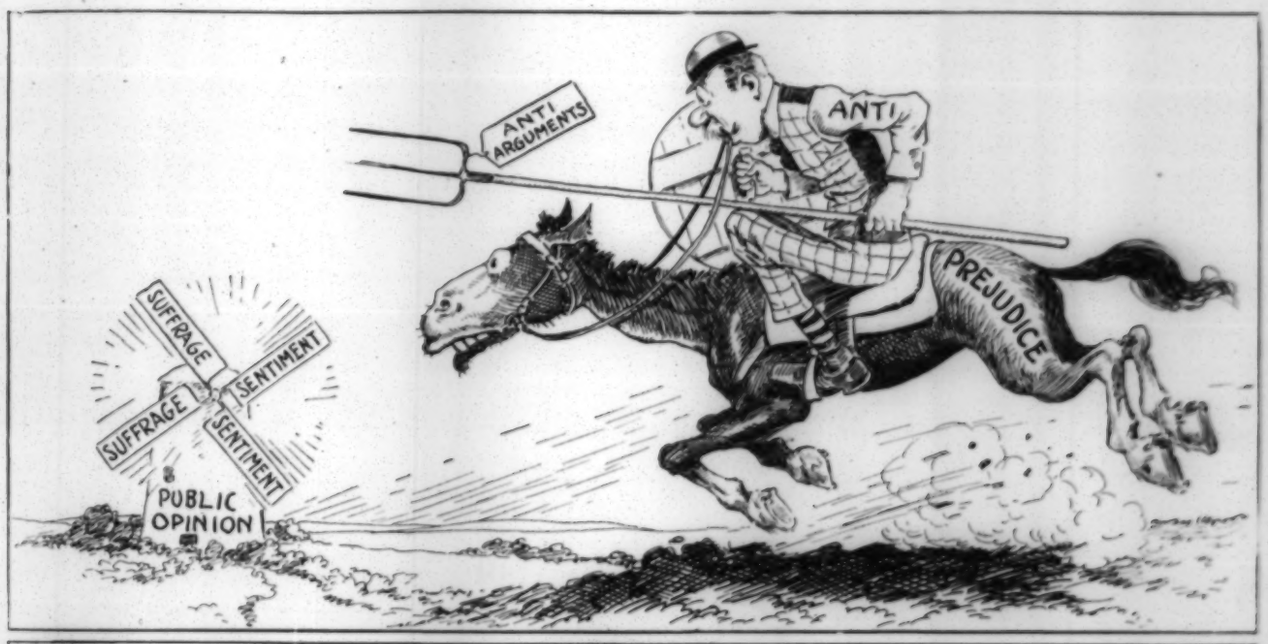

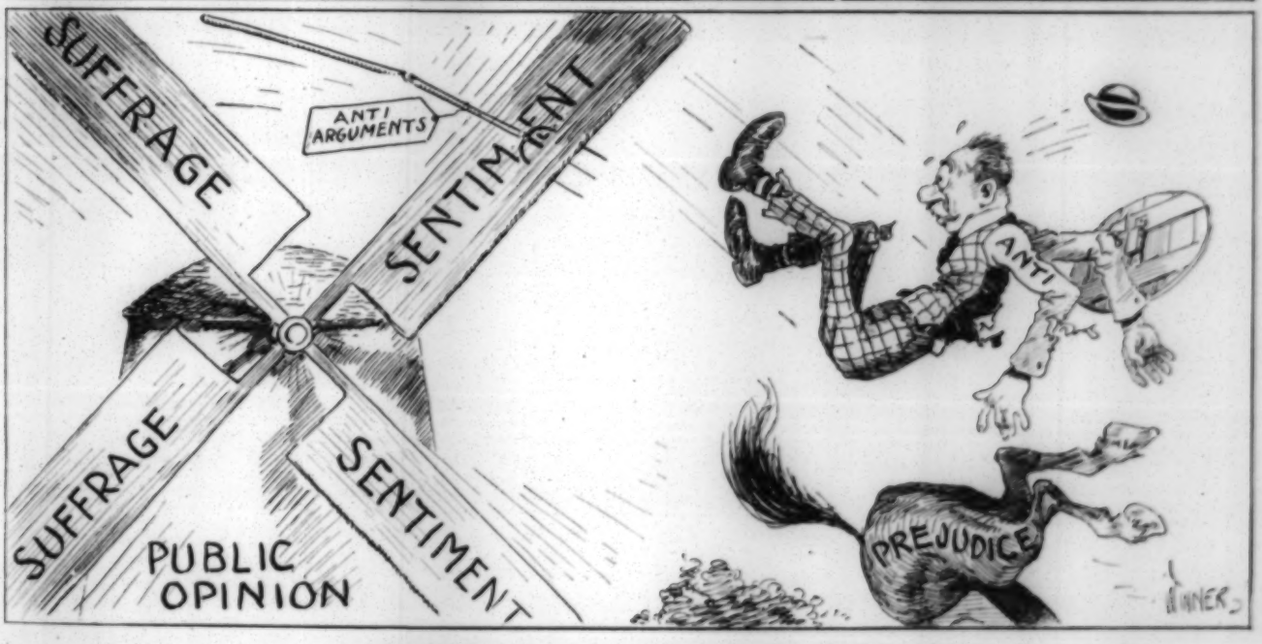

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

The WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
at 171 Madison Avenue, New York

Ten cents a copy; yearly subscription (52 numbers), $1.00. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

VOL. III OCTOBER 19, 1918 No. 21

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

BY nature we are modest, and inordinately shy about telling our good points, so it is especially fortunate that our good friends are willing to come to the front and tell them for us.

We are delighted to have our correspondents constantly emphasizing the fact that the *Woman Citizen* is a storehouse of information, particularly on the livest political topic of the day.

"There is news in that paper we do not get anywhere else," is the way William Bass of Alden, New York, expresses his opinion of the *Woman Citizen* as a political weekly.

"The *Woman Citizen* is the one medium in all the United States that I rely upon to give me accurate information about woman's affairs and suffrage," is the word from Mrs. Henry W. Hardon, of Wilton, Conn., who is one of the very active members of the Liberty Loan Committee in her district.

"The *Woman Citizen* is invaluable, especially just at this time. Under no consideration could we think of letting our subscription lag," is the way Miss Margaret Robinson, of Clarksburg, W. Va., feels about it.

It is fine to know all these things and also to know that our leaders and active workers in the cause feel the need of just such help as one can find in the *Citizen*.

Mrs. John S. Cunningham, who finds time for active service in Liberty Loan drives and war service, as well as leading the suffragists of North Carolina, sends us the following message:

"It is the very best weekly I know, and I should be a good judge. I lived twenty years on a big Southern plantation and read widely all those years. I think all the leading magazines came to my desk, and by now I should know a good one by sight. I could not be President of the North Carolina Suffrage Association without the *Woman Citizen*."

To those who think suffrage a new idea for the South, we commend the following from Ophelia L. Amigh, of Mt. Pinson, Ala.: "I learned my suffrage lesson personally from Susan B. Anthony and would give up several other publications rather than the *Woman Citizen*."

The South is very much alive to suffrage, and one of the interesting aftermaths of the vote in the Senate is the storm of protest that has arisen among the women in those states whose senators failed to stand four square for democracy.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
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First Cash Premium

FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

October 5th	*October 12th*
1 Iowa	1 Iowa
2 South Dakota	2 South Dakota
3 Georgia	3 Georgia
4 Indiana	4 Indiana
5 Michigan	5 Michigan
6 Minnesota	6 Minnesota
7 New Jersey	7 New Jersey
8 Wisconsin	8 Wisconsin
9 Massachusetts	9 Massachusetts
10 New York	10 New York
11 Ohio	11 Ohio
12 Virginia	12 Virginia
13 New Hampshire	13 New Hampshire
14 Missouri	14 Missouri
15 Alabama	15 Alabama
16 Texas	16 Texas
17 Maryland	17 Maryland
18 Pennsylvania	18 Pennsylvania
19 Maine	19 Maine
20 Louisiana	20 Louisiana
21 West Virginia	21 West Virginia
22 Connecticut	22 Connecticut
23 South Carolina	23 South Carolina—Tennessee
24 Tennessee	24 Kentucky
24 Kentucky	25 Arkansas
26 Arkansas	26 Washington, D. C.
27 North Dakota	27 North Dakota
28 Washington, D. C.	28 Rhode Island
29 Rhode Island	29 Nebraska—Oklahoma
30 Nebraska—Oklahoma	30 Washington—Mississippi
31 Washington—Mississippi	31 Illinois—Kansas
32 Illinois—Kansas	32 North Carolina
33 North Carolina	33 Vermont
34 Vermont	

Third Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

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TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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SUFFRAGE WAR MEASURE, NO. 5

Copies of President Wilson's speech before the Senate, as published in the WOMAN CITIZEN of October 5, may be had in leaflet form, five cents each, from the

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The National American Woman Suffrage Association

is now maintaining three hospital units in France

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 19, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

An Appeal to All Suffragists

VICTORY follows victory in such rapid succession on the Western front that we can scarcely keep pace in thought with the swift advance of our conquering armies.

And when we ask the reason for this series of constant successes, we find it in the fact that the direction of all the allied armies is centered in the leadership of one great general.

Today, when the hearts of millions of women in the United States and in our allied countries are filled with the disappointment of the failure to win at this time our objective in the battle for democracy in the Senate of the United States, which would enable the nation to keep pace with our countrymen fighting for the same ideal of democracy in France and other parts of the world, we must not forget for a single moment that we, too, are fighting under the leadership of the great Commander-in-Chief of American forces.

The failure to win our battle must not dishearten us or lead us to forget that the war is one, here and over there. As the Commander-in-Chief has not failed us in a single battle in our struggle since he promised in 1916 to fight with us, so must we be equally faithful in our duty to our country, and as our next task we must consecrate ourselves with renewed fervor to the obligation of raising the $6,000,000,000 for the prosecution of the war.

It is an essential service to the ultimate triumph both in this country and overseas of the great struggle "for the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed."

Let our share in rolling up this gigantic loan to the Government be our testimonial of gratitude to the President of the United States for his continual support, to the sixty-two Senators, the 274 members of the House of Representatives and to the men of every state, many of them now fighting in foreign lands, who have so generously given us their aid.

This is the greatest present service which we can render our cause and our country.

When this drive is over, let us again enter the trenches and take up our battle cry for justice.

The Hindenburg Line is crumbling before our men in the old world.

So will the wall of conservatism, of ancient traditions, of the rule of might, yield to the spirit of right and justice and of democratic progress in the new.

Suffragists of America, your country looks to you in this hour of need.

The President asks for your sustaining support and service; let that service prove equal to his generous loyalty to your cause.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.,
Carrie Chapman Catt, President.
Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President.

* * * * * * *

THE above appeal was sent out over the country from Suffrage House, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, on October 3, two days after the United States Senate failed to pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment because of the stubborn stand of thirty-four willful Senators, who refused the President's plea for the passage of the amendment as a measure vital to the winning of the war.

The President and the Senate

Looking Backward

THE Senate voted on woman suffrage with its face to the past and its back to the present and the future.

In an hour when woman is proving her mettle as never before in history, when she is showing that her blood runs as red as any man's, when by the million she has laid aside her dainty frocks for greasy jumpers and overalls in order to *fight*, the Senate fears to trust her with the ballot. Standing shoulder to shoulder with man in the multitudinous activities of the war, with the single exception of carrying a gun, her claim to equality is spurned.

We have already apportioned to Republican "antis" their share of the responsibility. We have said that Mr. Wilson's efforts may save his own party from its just share of criticism. But how about the actual facts of the vote? Twenty of the thirty negative votes were Democratic; a majority of these twenty came from south of Mason and Dixon's line, and they include most of the leaders of the party. This cannot be neglected by any fair-minded man seeking which of the great parties still offers the best hopes of liberalism.

"States' rights" was the ball and chain which hobbled these Bourbons in the march of progress—that and the bogy of the black man. And it is a permanent hobble. Senator Williams of Mississippi showed at one and the same time both his chivalry and his vaunted "love" of the President by declaring: "When the President says we can't lick Ludendorff, scare Bulgaria and reconquer Palestine because 'nigger' women can't vote in Mississippi, I decline to agree with him."

What about the white women of Mississippi?

Certain self-appointed high priests of American patriotism wearing a Democratic button in their lapels have been warning us, in voices husky from emotion, that the only way to win the war is to stand back of the President. They have intimated, by way of interpretation, that the election of so much as a Republican weed commissioner might be construed abroad as a weakening of the country's allegiance to its chief magistrate.

Where do the votes of thirty anti-suffrage Democratic senators fit into this picture?

Last Monday the President personally addressed the Senate, and earnestly and eloquently urged that body to vote for woman suffrage as a war measure. He pointed out England's promise of equal suffrage and the explicit pledges of both our great national parties to the same effect. He besought the body that they prove the sincerity of America's watchword of equality in order that the listening peoples of the old world might hear and be glad.

The result was an almost fifty-to-fifty split among the members of his own political faith, while the Republicans voted for the measure in the ratio of almost three to one.

"Stand by the President" and "Politics are adjourned" are good texts just now. But a discriminating electorate must note which party practices them. It must not let a Republican minority of reaction falsely brand the G. O. P., nor must it permit a war President to gloss over the ineradicable Bourbonism of the southern Democracy.—Chicago *Post*.

Florida's Reaction

THE contention of Senators Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell that they represented their state when they voted against the Federal Amendment is a disputable point, according to the reports from Florida. At a recent session of the Miami Equal Suffrage League Herman B. Walker, a leading business man of the state, told the members of that organization that it was up to the suffragists of Florida to show the Senators whether or not they had correctly interpreted the wishes of Florida people.

"In public statements," said Mr. Walker, "the two United States Senators from Florida have said that they are more afraid of the results of enfranchising negro women than of continuing to disfranchise white women. If a majority of the voters of Florida hold this same view, these Senators have made a proper decision. If a majority of the people of Florida, on the other hand, are more alive to the injustice of denying women a vote than they are afraid of the negro question, these Senators will probably learn the fact when they come up for re-election."

Mr. Walker touched on one of the sorest points in the whole suffrage situation when he took exception to the statement of Senator Fletcher that there is a way for women to get the vote through the states. He cited the fact that the unprogressive section of Florida, which controls the Legislature, refused last year to allow an amendment to the state constitution to be submitted. "The Legislature has refused to allow the people of Florida to vote on the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution," said the speaker. "Now the two Senators from Florida are voting against the submission of a federal amendment. These are the only two methods through which Florida women may obtain the vote, and men assuming to represent Florida voters in this matter have in both instances taken a position opposed to giving the people of the state a chance to vote on the question."

What Editors Say

THE action of the Senate is slightly discouraging, but that is all. The measure will come up in November, and another fight will be made for passage. Women, and men who have broad-mindedly recognized their rights in the matter of suffrage and other duties of unrestricted citizenship, have grown firm in their conviction and the struggle that has been going on for years to secure that which has been withheld is sure to be victorious eventually. Each defeat brings the champions of equal rights nearer to a realization of their hopes.—*Sun*, Pittsburg, Pa.

THERE is no question that he [the President] did all in his power to obtain the passage of the measure. If more members of his party voted against it than did the Republicans, as many voted for it as did the Republicans. For home discussion it is to be noted that both our Massachusetts Senators voted against it.

It may be that this will stop the national suffragist campaign for a time; but it will be sure to be renewed, and by reason of the votes of women in so many states, now including New York, the chances are that it will not long be delayed.—*Post*, Boston, Mass.

AS a measure of gratitude for the work of women in the war, as a pure matter of human political rights, and in the exercise of good faith toward the past professions of both of the great parties in favor of the enlargement of the franchise, the constitutional amendment should be made effective as soon as the processes of law permit.

The plea is a strong one and may have a determinative influence at the Capitol. The President on this issue is forceful—and right. —*Bulletin*, Providence, R. I.

PRESIDENT WILSON appears in the Senate to urge the constitutional amendment for extending woman suffrage throughout the nation.

His action was unexpected and forceful. Senators opposed to woman suffrage are said to be vexed. Some think it affronted their senatorial dignity. If true, this is unimportant. It isn't worth a thought. Too many important things are at issue in this year of war. One of these important things is the extension of suffrage to women of the United States.—*Press*, Cleveland, Ohio.

IN Mr. Wilson's program of world justice, which embraces the case of suffering people the world over, it is important that there be no flagrant cases of injustice in the land at the head of the government of which he stands and for which he is spokesman.

Mr. Wilson is the author of many declarations, received in all parts of the world as declarations of extraordinary value to humanity. It was unescapable, in his mind, that a nation fighting for the freedom of the world should so have its own house in order that the pressure it put upon backward nations should have no embarrassments at home.—*Tribune*, Chicago, Ill.

SENATOR UNDERWOOD may be proud of his leadership of the reactionary forces in the United States Senate, anti-prohibition, anti-suffrage, and anti almost everything which is in the line of progress, but we predict that he has passed the zenith of his popularity in Alabama and will have to give way soon to some man more in sympathy with the progressive forces of the day. Alabama is reactionary enough, but fortunately, she is ahead of her Senator.—*Courier*, Fairhope, Alabama.

PRESIDENT WILSON is never happier and he never makes a more compelling demand on our interest and admiration than when he grasps some perplexing problem that has become soiled and misshapen in the arena of public affairs and lifts it, cleansed and purified, to the higher plane of his practical idealism.

In what he has done to some of the world enigmas that selfishness had distorted and war had atrophied he has earned the deepest gratitude of the Allies, while his clear vision and sound judgment have been an inspiration to his own countrymen.

Today he appears as the champion of the suffrage cause and the magnetic power of his advocacy lies in the fact that he looks at the question from a new and more worthy viewpoint. Others before him have urged the granting of their "rights" to women on the plea of justice and many have favored the passage of such a measure on the grounds of expediency as a war measure. President Wilson sifts the pure metal of both arguments and welds the particles into a composite whole that is purged of its dross and holds the basic truths of both components. "The tasks of women lie at the very heart of the war and I propose to admit them to suffrage as I would propose to admit soldiers."

Thus at one stroke Mr. Wilson brushes aside the barrier of sex and views suffrage as the honorable badge of citizenship. It is not for the rights of women he pleads but for the rights of cosmic humanity, the democracy of his ideal, and he shows how important a part woman plays in this world, driving home the truth that to deprive woman of an opportunity of undertaking the part assigned to her is a negation of democracy itself.

Not to grant the suffrage, he argues, is to deprive, not women, but humanity of the most powerful weapon in its armory. To refuse the counsellings of women, he suggests, is to paralyze the sword arm of justice. To spurn their wisdom, which passes man's knowledge, is to risk the full achievement of the purification of the world. "Without their counsellings we shall be only half wise," sagely declares the President.

Finally he clinches his plea with the irrefutable argument that many of the problems of after-the-war reconstruction will be eminently women's problems. Towards a solution of many of them professors and learned scientists will grope in the dark, while the intuition of women, in fields which they have trodden, guided only by their instinct and natural promptings, will lead into the open spaces of betterment and world progress.—Montreal *Daily Star*.

New York Women Register

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT and Miss Mary Garrett Hay were among the first women in New York city to register for the elections on November 5. They went together to the election booth at 507 Columbus Ave., on October 7, the first of the six registration days.

Mrs. Catt's registration was by way of being a celebration, as it took place 28 years to a day after her first speech for the cause of woman suffrage.

During the six registration days in New York city, October 7 to 12, the registration of men and women passed the 1,000,000 mark, the total number for both sexes being 1,014,789, or 318,740 more than last year. This is the first time in the City's history, that the voters' list has gone beyond a million. In the presidential elections of 1916 it was 739,250.

The male registration this year ran behind that of last by at least 96,000 votes—a perfectly natural falling off in view of the fact that about 200,000 men are in war service.

The grand total of registered women in the five boroughs is 414,760 as against 600,029 men. That is, the women made up about 41% of the total registration. The best comparative record for the women was in Bronx Borough, where they were 47% of the registration. The five counties ran fairly even, enough so to make one think there is some natural proportion of three to two in the voting strength of New York men and women. Both men and women speeded up the registration on the last day when the highest single day total the City has ever seen was reached. This amounted to 366,941, of which women were 44%.

In addition to the women's lack of habitude in voting and their timidity, ravaging illness and preoccupation with the Fourth Loan, were deterrents to a larger registration. Even as it stands, however, the women's general average of 41% runs about true to type for first elections.

In the Chicago Spring elections of 1914—the first at which women voted—out of the total registration of 672,897, about one-third, or 217,614, were women. When the vote was taken 73 per cent of the registered women, 156,686, came up to the polls to vote as against 328,987, or 72 per cent of the registered men.

Yet no one has had any cause to complain of the quantity or quality of the woman's vote in Chicago. According to the New York *Times*—no friend to woman suffrage—the figures for the 1916 Illinois elections showed a woman vote of 1,269,331 as compared with a male vote of 1,343,381.

Suffragists therefore are assured that the reason why New York's first woman registration beats that of Chicago is due to the increasing interest of women in public questions. Women are more and more anxious to have a voice in choosing their representatives in government.

If the proportion of men to women in New York city is maintained throughout the state the vote on November 5 will be increased 624,028 over the state vote in the presidential elections of 1916—and will run well over 2,300,000.

Miss Hay expresses the opinion that the large showing of women is due to their desire to "support those candidates who will stand by the government and help to win the war. Because of this, and because of the numbers they have mustered, they will be a big factor in the coming election."

Registration figures for the state will not be complete until next week.

How the Antis Work

I. They say one thing here and another there

WHAT kind of propaganda against suffrage is being sent into your section of the country?

By the type you receive, you will know just what the antis think you are.

They have brands of opposition matter which they send out according to a sliding scale.

They tell communities which they consider "backwoods," "mossbacks," that suffragists believe and practice "free love," thus libelling the staunchest, bravest, most high-minded group of women of any country and any age—women like Julia Ward Howe, Florence Nightingale, Frances Willard, Clara Barton.

WELL PROTECTED

If the antis send the story of "free love" into your community it is because they think your community is behind the times and can be fooled. They do not blunder thus in New York city, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, or Boston. They know they would be laughed to scorn if they did.

In the 1915 campaign in New Jersey, the antis tried it. They sent out secretly an "open letter to clergymen," in which they made such offensive remarks about women that they shocked many clergymen into a repudiation of the whole anti attack, with the result that several denominational bodies endorsed the suffrage movement. Since then others have followed suit. For, said these clergymen, every woman is some man's wife or mother or sister or daughter and the women we know are not like that.

In 1915 the anti-suffragists warned men against feminism and gave this as their definition of it: "Feminism means competition of women with men in *all* fields of labor—*in every trade and occupation*. . . ." And they called this a reason for denying women the vote! That was before the war. Now it has become a mark of women's loyal spirit in all Allied countries to volunteer for "every trade and occupation." Even before the war the suffragists believed that women should serve wherever duty called them. It is a kind of feminism they are proud to own. Are you afraid of such feminism?

II. They say one thing today and another tomorrow

Three years ago, since the world war began, in fact, the anti-suffragists warned men to vote against woman suffrage because the "granting of the vote to women would not bring with it the end of wars." They asked: "Would it be right for women to vote that men should fight for their country when they themselves cannot fight, send their men to their death?"

These are the *very same men* who say in 1918 that they will not vote for woman suffrage because some women somewhere were opposed to the United States going into war.

In 1915 they decried "the Amazons, Joan of Arc, Boadicea, Semiramis, the women crusaders, the women of the French revolution," because they were warlike. In 1918 they shout themselves hoarse because some women are peaceful.

The anti-suffragists are all things to you to catch your ear. If they think you are a pacifist they will decry militancy. If they think you are a capitalist, they will shout "down with Socialism." If they think you a trade unionist, they will tell you woman suffrage never helps labor.

In the 1915 campaign of the four eastern states, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, they told the prohibition sections that woman suffrage had never prohibited the liquor traffic, while they were telling the liquor interests to defeat woman suffrage because it would bring prohibition.

III. They attack like cowards

The real opposition to women is based upon the desire to keep women a subjugated sex, docile to the will of men. Anti-suffragists are the only American men who really despise women and believe them inferior to the men of the race. They do not dare say this, for the men of the United States would hate them if they did. So they flatter women in public and deride them when they dare. Witness Senator Reed's speech on August 8, 1918, when he amused the Senate through four pages of the Congressional Record by saying over and over again that women do not obey laws or understand the meaning of statutes. *And some Senators found it funny.*

While women are giving their sons and husbands, their time and strength to help win the war, these men thought it suitable to find women's interest in democracy an affair for laughter.

Are these men real Americans?

IV. They are poor patriots

Among the anti-suffragists who have done the most to keep political freedom away from women, are:

James W. Wadsworth of New York, who was a member of the New York State militia before America went into the war, *and resigned just as the possibility of active service* began to take form. Senator Wadsworth has never explained to the American public why he is a parlor patriot;

Congressman Jeff McLemore, who voted against woman suffrage and offered the famous McLemore resolution to keep Americans off ships like the Lusitania instead of making Germany responsible for the lives of non-combatants.

Senator James Reed of Missouri, who opposed the draft bill, who opposed the appointment of Mr. Hoover, who opposed food control in the United States and one of the two men in the Senate on September 30, who showed the President of the United States the disrespect of not rising to his feet when Mr. Wilson was in the Senate Chamber;

And his companion, who also sat before the President, Senator Thos. W. Hardwick, of Georgia, too disloyal to support the Administration's war measures, and defeated by his own State for not supporting the President;

Also Senator Frank B. Brandagee of Connecticut, who characterized American Women working to win the war, as "pink tea-parties, talking about putting pink chemises on men." The uniforms of war working women he designated as "Plymouth Rock pants on women." "Women," he said, "do not propose to go over in the trenches abroad and do the fighting. It is the men who have got to do that." The women are only "bleating around here about saving democracy."

In such contempt as this do the anti-suffrage Senators in Washington really hold women. Is it any wonder that to them human freedom should be a thing for sneers?

Success

By Nellie L. McClung, Author of "Next of Kin"

I HEARD a new anti-suffrage argument the other day, and as they are not any too plentiful at any time I felt it my duty to write it down.

The gentleman began innocently by declaring that this was an age of specialists, when each wise person studied to do one thing well, and let all other things go; that each person had a certain predilection which it was wise to follow and a certain capacity beyond which it was impossible to go. He said that many a good farmer had been lost in a poor lawyer, and a happy sailor had developed into a grouchy farmer, grouchy because he did not know what he wanted. The world was suffering from misfits. To all of which we gave cheerful assent. But all at once the scene was changed. He said the reason we had so many unhappy homes and discontented women was because women were forgetting or mistaking their place in life, and in doing many things foreign to their capacity, they were losing the art of being real women. Just here we wanted to ask what was meant by the art of being a real woman, but we reserved this question.

Then came the story.

Once a man bought a fine watch dog, guaranteed to be a genuine burglar alarm; whose presence would insure the safety of silverware and diamonds, even though doors were left unlocked. The dog lived right up to specifications and all went well. But the man was not content to have his dog merely a watch dog; he thought he would like to teach him some tricks. So he taught him to carry parcels, and soon the dog brought the meat home from the butcher's, and the bread from the baker's.

One night the man was awakened by a curious sound in the house—it seemed as if some one were walking in a room down stairs. Of course, he knew it could not be burglars or his dog would have given the alarm. Then he thought of the awful possibility of the burglars having killed the dog—that did happen sometimes; and he went cautiously down the stairs. Sure enough, a burglar masked and armed was filling his bag with the silver; and the dog! his trusted watch dog was carrying the lantern for the burglar!

You see, the dog got his tricks mixed, that was all that had happened.

"Now," he went on, "that is what is happening to our women. They are forgetting that their place in life is just to make a home for some man, and raise children, and everything they do should be to this end."

STRANGE, isn't it, how these middle ages ideas will re-occur, when you are not looking for them either. It is rather a barbaric belief that one-half the human race have no other function than to perpetuate the race, and were destined to have no life of their own. Certain plants, and animals have no plan for survival except numbers; and it always seems a pitiful waste that so many must die that one may live. Yet these are insensate things; but what a tragic and appalling belief it is that human beings are born into the world destined to utter failure, for according to this theory of life, the woman who does not marry, or have children, is a failure, a blot, like a stunted tree which throws no shade, bears no fruit, nor even gives shelter in its branches to the nesting bird.

I rejoice in a brighter belief than this. I believe that there is neither male nor female in God's sight, bond or free, for all are human beings with hearts to feel, hands to work, and lives to live. I believe that for every human soul there is a plan and the plan includes health and happiness and achievement. That success does not depend upon any physical condition or accident of circumstances, but is measured only by the development of character. The man who sweeps the street, if he does it well, honestly earning his money, and thinking kindly of his friends and neighbors, is a successful man, while the man who rolls by in his limousine, who thinks meanly and bitterly of all men, because his own heart is hard and his eyes darkened, is a failure, no matter how he is rated at the bank.

Similarly, I believe that the woman who stands behind the counter, or over the wash-tub, or sits on the throne, who lives up to the light that she has and does the best she can, thinking kindly of every human being, recognizing her duty to others, and ready to help along, even at the expense of her own comfort, is a successful woman, whether she is the mother of ten children or none at all.

A Belated Objector

ENGLAND is now wrestling with the question whether women may sit in Parliament. Some Americans, apparently, are also bothered with difficulties on that subject. A letter just received from a good suffragist says that she lately asked a man why he was so opposed to having a woman hold any public office, and he answered:

Mrs. ————, you are the mother of five lovely children. If you were called upon to take your seat in Congress, or in any other public position, just before any one of those children were born, do you think that you would feel in condition to sit there among those men and debate. Don't you think you would feel better if you were at home?"

My correspondent asks what answer should be made to this. Undoubtedly, a woman would find it inconvenient to take part in a Congressional debate when she was on the point of becoming a mother; but are women to be excluded from all positions which could not conveniently be held by a woman on the eve of childbirth? A woman at that time could not conveniently serve in Congress, but neither could she conveniently serve as a nurse, or a school teacher, or a factory hand, or an office stenographer, or a domestic servant, or a scrubwoman. This objection has always been urged against women's entering upon any position or profession which men looked upon as desirable and wanted to keep for themselves; but it has not been urged against women's doing things much harder, provided those things were undesirable and ill-paid.

Childbirth is not a sudden and unexpected event like an attack of apoplexy. It is always foreseen in advance, and women prepare for it accordingly. No person is compelled to hold office. The experience of the suffrage states shows that mothers of young families seldom become candidates and there is not an instance on record of any woman accepting a nomination while expecting a visit from the stork. In the course of the past 25 years, 159 women have served as members of various state Legislatures; and thus far no trouble whatever has arisen from this cause. This objector is behind the times.

A. S. B.

Buy Liberty Bonds

ENGINEERS' CORPS OF THE GAS UNIT LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS WINIFRED WARDER, MISS ELEANOR MELLEN, CAPT. M. FORD, MISS PAULINE PERRY, MISS GLADYS BROWN (SITTING)

Suffrage Service Flag Now Has Twenty-three Stars

THE twenty-three stars in the service flag of the National American Woman Suffrage Association refer to those women actually in front line service who have held office in the suffrage associations here, or who have performed signal service for the suffrage cause. Their names are:

1. Miss Heloise Meyer, of Massachusetts, first auditor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, scheduled for canteen work in France.

2. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, member of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in charge of Women's Motor Corps in Europe.

3. Miss Irene C. Boyd, of the New York Suffrage Party, serving in a United States base hospital with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

4. Dr. Esther Pohl-Lovejoy, president of the Oregon Suffrage League, serving on the "Fund for French Wounded."

5. Miss Mary Dewson, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, social worker in France at the call of Major Grayson P. Murphy.

6. Miss Lodovine LeMoyne, publicity chairman of the Fall River Equal Suffrage League, serving in a United States base hospital with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

7. Miss Elizabeth G. Bissell, of Dubuque, corresponding secretary of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, in the French Red Cross canteen.

8. Miss Susan P. Ryerson, former corresponding secretary, Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, now bacteriological expert attached to base hospital in France.

9. Miss Henrietta Taylor, of the Suffrage League of Pine Bluffs, Ark., Red Cross hospital nurse.

10. Dr. Ethel Lyon Heard, vice-president of the Galveston, Texas, Equal Suffrage Association, with the American Red Cross at Chalons.

11. Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, on special mission.

12. Miss Elizabeth Biddlecombe, secretary of the Newport (N. H.) Suffrage Association, is serving with the Smith College Unit.

13. Dr. Caroline Finley, 14. Dr. Mary Lee Edwards, 15. Dr. Anna Von Sholly, 16. Dr. Alice Gregory — With Women's Oversea Hospitals

17. Miss Katharine M. Porter, recording secretary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, in the Y. M. C. A. Overseas canteen.

18. Mrs. Raymond Brown, second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in France on a special mission for the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

19. Dr. Adah McMahon, member of the Board of the Equal Franchise League of Indiana, serving in the new gas unit of the Woman's Overseas Hospital.

20. Miss Josephine Miller, of Arkansas, a National American Woman Suffrage Association organizer, Red Cross nurse who has formed a Red Cross Committee in every suffrage organization she has started.

21. Miss Josephine Conger, of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, canteen worker in France.

22. Miss Lucile Ryan, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, sailed for Italy on September 18, as expert accountant for the Red Cross. Miss Ryan was vice-president of the Mahaska County Suffrage Association during the Iowa suffrage campaign.

23. Miss Adah Bush, vice-president of the Women's Franchise League, of Indiana, Y. M. C. A. worker.

STARS AND STRIPES is the official newspaper edited and published in France "by and for the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force." In a recent issue the following significant statement appears: "The only live campaign in the United States of America is the women's campaign for the suffrage amendment, which goes on regardless of the fact that the anti-suffragists have repeatedly announced that it pains them and that it is a shame to talk about it during a perfectly good war."

The Suffrage Wo

ON THE ROL

The death of Miss Eva Emmons, nurse in the is the first casualty reported from the suffrage mond Brown has just announed Miss Emmons's while in active service at Labouheyre.

Winifred Warder of the Engineer Corps—t picture—also died of influenza on October 8 a interred in the military cemetery.

DOCTORS OF GAS UNIT OF W
LEFT TO RIGHT: DR ALICE FLOOD, NEW YORK CIT
DR. IRENE MAY MORSE, CLINTON, MASS.; DR. E
McMAHON, SURGE

TRUCK AND TRAIL

ker and the War

OF HONOR

gee unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, tals in France. A cable from Mrs. Ray- h from pneumonia. She was stricken down

rst figure at the left of the group in today's American Hospital in Bordeaux. She was

S OVERSEA HOSPITALS
MARIE LOUISE LEFORT, MEDICAL DIRECTOR; TH BRUYN, BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND DR. ADAH AFAYETTE, IND.

THE GAS UNIT

Gas Unit Arrives in France

THE first all-women Engineer Corps for service among gas victims at the fighting front has cabled safe arrival in France. This staff is in charge of gigantic motor vehicles which are a part of the equipment of the gas unit, the third of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., sent to France by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The mobile equipment consists of huge 3-ton and 2-ton trucks carrying apparatus for hot water baths and a trailer for disinfecting clothing.

Truck and trailer will be driven by women chauffeurs. Hot water bath apparatus sufficient for eight baths at a time is carried on the truck, and is worked by women experts. In the trailer is an arrangement for disinfecting clothes at the same time the baths are given. Women engineers will heat the water and run the disinfectors. They have taken special lessons from the American manufacturers in the manipulation of this apparatus.

This is the first *complete equipment* of the sort to go to the front.

The unit's captain is Mignonne Ford, of New Milford, Conn., and the four other members of the Engineer Corps are: Miss Winifred Warder, Miss Eleanor Mellen, Miss Pauline Perry and Miss Gladys Brown.

Captain Ford is a Smith graduate and a woman farmer. When she left for France she carried along with her in her trunk a pet pig neatly cured as bacon. "I raised that pig myself," said Captain Ford on the eve of departing. "I couldn't bear to leave him behind, and this is the only way I could get him to France. I am sure he will taste good on fine frosty mornings."

Whereupon Miss Warder relieved her soul of a similar confession. "I've a waffle iron in my trunk," she acknowledged. "I wasn't going to tell, but I can make wonderful waffles and they will just match the pig."

"If there were only some one going who owned a pet maple sugar tree," sighed the Engineer Corps in unison, "wouldn't it make us think we were still in good old United States!"

The last member of the Gas Unit to arrive in France is Dr. Nellie Barness, ophthalmologist, of St. Paul, Minn. She will head a much needed branch of service for gas victims.

Alice Davison, daughter of Henry P. Davison, of the American Red Cross, is employed as inspector by the DeForest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company.

NURSES AND AIDS IN THE GAS UNIT OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS, U. S. A. LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS ANNE CLARK, MISS EDYTHE LACEY, MISS ANNE HALSEY, MISS CLARA PAQUET

Contributions Received During September for Women's Oversea Hospitals

Reported by Emma W. Rogers, Treasurer

Laura B. Collier	$10.00
Woman Suffrage Party, Brooklyn	109.00
Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association	237.44
Texas Equal Suffrage Association	7.00
Equal Suffrage Association, North Carolina	68.00
L. L. Kimball	1.00
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association	314.50
Eastern, D. of C. High School (Graduating Class)	67.62
Mrs. William C. Gannett	25.00
Schuyler County Woman Suffrage Party	25.00
Myrta L. Jones	25.00
R. I. Woman Suffrage Party	3,000.00
Equal Suffrage League, St. Louis, Mo.	500.00
Mrs. Homer Earle Sargent	5.00
Katharine T. Moore	100.00
Louise M. Keese	5.00
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association	9.00
Annie P. Franchot	25.00
Mrs. George D. Pratt	1,000.00
Mrs. Alexis Stein	25.00
Alice S. Hawkes	100.00
Rosalie Sickles Pusey	5.00
Anna N. Law	18.00
	$5,681.56

Army Nurses

The National Executive Committee of the Army and Navy Reunion at its annual session, admitted army nurses to full honors, along with men honorably discharged from army, navy or marine corps.

Do Interests Conflict?

By Alice Stone Blackwell

"We who represent the suffrage movement ask not that women be like men, but that they be greater women by having their opinions respected at the ballot box."

S. B. Anthony.

WITH woman suffrage apparently close to its final triumph, the opponents of equal rights are full of fears, and some of them relieve their minds by calling names. One of these gentlemen, W. W. Gregg, lately described all men and women who have not at least four children as "neuters," and members of a "third sex," and intimated that the suffragists were mostly of this kind. His article called out so much dissent that he has devoted five columns more of fine type in a New York daily to an effort to explain and defend his position.

He abandoned his claim that every one who is not the parent of four children is a "neuter"—perhaps because it had been pointed out that this definition would include most of the prominent anti-suffragists as members of the "third sex." He now limits this class to persons who have not "the minimum number of two or three." He then quietly drops out of sight the bachelors, and the married men who have not two or three children, and proceeds to argue that the spinsters and the married women with less than that number of children constitute a class by themselves; that they may be expected to vote according to their class interests; and that their class interests are different from those of the mothers of larger families, and are adverse to the welfare of the home.

As a matter of fact, class interests do not divide along these lines. Let us take the case of a municipal election, in which the victory of one faction will mean graft and corruption, the victory of the other a clean and honest city government. What women's material interests would be promoted by the victory of the wrong side? Only those of the small class of women who are wives or daughters of the grafters, and who would profit by their stealings, with the still smaller class of women who are lawbreakers and wish to be connived at? Good government is for the interest of the great majority of the population, whether men or women, married or single, parents of large families or small. The mother of a large family might have a stronger reason to wish for clean streets when twelve pairs of little feet tracked mud into the house than if there were only one pair, and a stronger reason to object to a bad water supply if twelve children came down with typhoid instead of one; but the average bachelor and spinster and the father or mother of one child are also benefited by clean water, clean streets, well-managed hospitals, honest police, and all the other details of good municipal government.

Or let us take a national election with some big question at stake—for instance, the question whether a just war should be pressed to a successful close, or dropped before its object was accomplished. Can anyone perceive that in this matter the interests of spinsters point one way and those of mothers of large families another? Can anyone imagine that the women's vote would divide along such lines? It would be a question not of family status, but of enlightened patriotism. In fact, we might expect that it would take more patriotism for a mother to be willing to send her husband to war if she would be left with twelve children to support than if she would be left with one—and that the spinster would have less temptation than either of them to vote for "peace at any price."

Mr. Gregg talks about voting "in the interests of the spinsters" or "in the interests of the home." In the vast majority of cases, what is for the interest of one is for the interest of both.

The Question of Equal Pay

MR. GREGG cautiously refrains from going into particulars as to how he thinks the unmarried women's vote is going to injure the home; but he lets it be seen that what he is especially afraid of is social welfare legislation. For years the anti-suffrage associations have been laboring to prove that in social welfare legislation the suffrage states are far behind the states where women do not vote. Mr. Gregg evidently does not take much stock in their so-called demonstrations, any more than the suffragists do.

He objects particularly to equal pay for women. He assumes that this means a lowering of men's pay, and consequent hardship for men with families. In a great number of industries, there has been for years a marked tendency on the part of employers to replace men with women workers, and this tendency has been especially conspicuous in states where women do not vote. Thousands of men have lost their jobs, not because women could do the work better, but because women could be made to work cheaper. The principle of equal pay for women, now so largely applied in government work, has been adopted primarily to prevent the lowering of men's wages. It is really to the advantage of the home. Starvation wages for women likewise tend to increase prostitution, and prostitution, of course, is an enemy to the home. The exclusion of women from all well paid work, which is urged by some prominent anti-suffragists, also tends to make men despise women, and that contempt works against happiness in the home. Injustice is a thing that damages everybody concerned—and often damages those who do it even more than those who suffer it. A long time will be needed to get rid of the deeply-rooted feeling that a woman's work cannot be worth as much as a man's, but it is interesting to see that Mr. Gregg believes equal suffrage will tend towards that result, and fears it.

The Women More Wise

IT is a maxim in war, "Always do the thing to which your adversary particularly objects." This reactionary Mr. Gregg is displeased with New York's women voters because they sent to all the candidates a questionnaire asking them how they stood on suffrage and certain other measures. He fears all the candidates may commit themselves to what the suffragists want; and he says of New York's Woman Suffrage Party:

"Consequently this organization, although not a 'party' at all, as it puts up no candidates of its own, nevertheless will exercise a greater control upon legislation than it ever could by direct action. If it put up its own candidates on its own platform they could be opposed by either the regular parties or by independent candidates, but by persuading or coercing all candidates to subscribe in advance to its own platform, this platform never becomes an issue for the voters, whether men or women, because they never have a chance to vote against it, but must perforce vote for it if they vote for any candidate whatever."

This testifies to the women's wisdom in not putting up a separate women's ticket, as some of the old fogies used dolorously to prophesy that they would do. As for the alleged unfairness of questioning the candidates in advance, the opponents of suffrage and of the other measures on the women's program are equally free to send to every candidate a questionnaire asking, "Will you oppose the Federal Suffrage Amendment? Will you oppose giving women equal pay?" etc., etc. They could have done this, and published the result. If the anti-suffragists are the majority, as Mr. Gregg claims, they must be greatly lacking in intelligence or in enterprise not to have done it. But the truth is that in New York the anti-suffragists are now a negligible factor—and most of the candidates know it.

Ballots and the Birth Rate

MR. GREGG laments the low birth rate among American women, and seems to think that woman suffrage is somehow responsible, even though as a nation we have not yet got it. Perhaps it may reassure him somewhat

(*Continued on page* 422)

Special Display and Exhibition

"The Dress of the Hour"

On Tuesday and Wednesday, October 22nd and 23rd
In the Women's Gown Shop
(third floor)

FRANKLIN SIMON & COMPANY
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets
NEW YORK CITY

This Wonderful New Dress
Embodying beauty, utility, practicability
and representing the
SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
will be shown on a living model

The Great Number of Women of New York and nearby localities who have become interested in this Dress will thus be enabled to see its actual beauty and practicability.

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NEW YORK CITY

Out of town patrons unable to attend this Exhibition may order the dress through our Mail Order Department.

Ownership Statement

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of THE WOMAN CITIZEN,
County of New York..... } ss.:
State of NEW YORK..... }

Published Weekly at NEW YORK, N. Y., for October 1, 1918.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Rose Young, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of the WOMAN CITIZEN, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Name of Publisher, Woman Citizen Corporation, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. Name of Editor, Rose Young, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. Name of Managing Editor, Rose Young, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. Name of Business Manager, Rose Young, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are:

Woman Citizen Corporation, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. (owner): Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Post Office address, 2 West 86th street, New York, N. Y.; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Post Office address, 2 West 86th street, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Harriet B. Wells, Post Office address, 46 West 9th street, New York, N. Y.; Miss A. S. Blackwell, Post Office address, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers, N. Y.; Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc., Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y., the members of which are: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President, 2 West 86th street, New York City; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, First Vice-President, 2 West 86th street, New York City; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Texas; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio; Mrs. Harriet B. Wells, 46 West 9th street, New York city; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, 144 Park avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

ROSE YOUNG, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of October, 1918.

MAY GUERIN.

(My commission expires March 30, 1919)

These Hotels Pay Special Attention to Women Travelers

HOTEL McALPIN

Broadway at 34th Street, New York

An Entire Floor Reserved Exclusively for Women

Hostess and Chaperon in Charge

Shopping Guides Available

South Carolina Women to Senator Benet

By Mrs. A. C. Hammond

Publicity Chairman of the S. C. Equal Suffrage League

ON Tuesday, October 1, as the women of America finished their day's work in the great drive for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the news was flashed over the wires that the vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment had been taken in the Senate and the amendment lost by two votes. Thus the Senate of this great democracy has answered the plea of the American women and the request of President Wilson.

Both South Carolina Senators voted against the amendment. South Carolina suffragists had not expected much justice from them, knowing that both were opposed to the amendment, but when President Wilson came before the Senate and asked for the passage of the amendment as a war measure, we had every reason to expect them to stand by the President.

The junior Senator had stated in every county in South Carolina his whole-hearted support of Wilson and denounced as a traitor every one who dared express an opinion contrary to the Administration. Listen to the *State's* report of his speech at the patriotic rally held in Craven Hall, August 19: "Speaking most reverently, Mr. Benet said that no man since the time of Christ had had such burdens as were upon President Wilson, for he had not only the care of his own people but that the plain people throughout the world looked to him as their spokesman and that President Wilson would see to it that in the peace treaty there would be written a declaration of independence for the world. He besought the people to stand by the President and to give him in every way tokens of their whole-hearted support."

And when President Wilson asks for the passage of the suffrage amendment in the name of the plain people throughout the world that are looking to the great democracy of the West to lead them to a new day, what is Mr. Benet's answer? That the people of South Carolina do not want woman suffrage. He so successfully dodged this issue during his recent campaign that he isn't in any position to know whether the people want it or not. When did he ever discuss it with the people of South Carolina? Time and time again he was asked by the women to state his position on the suffrage question and time after time he refused to do so, merely stating that after the election he would make a public announcement.

We deny that the women of the state do not want the suffrage. With our leaders all in war work, there has been no effort to find out how many want it, but the sentiment for it has grown quietly and steadily every year. In a small town in South Carolina lately, the suffragists took a census to find out how much suffrage sentiment existed—90 per cent of the women of the town were in favor and said they would use the ballot if they had it.

But whether it were wanted or not was not the final question. Woodrow Wilson asked that it be passed. The people of South Carolina have demonstrated long ago their desire to stand by the President, trusting to his keen judgment to know what measures are needed by him in the prosecution of the war, and the representatives in Washington have no right to stand against him in the name of the people of South Carolina. The people will repudiate that kind of loyalty.

Senator Jones, of New Mexico, assures us that defeat is only temporary and that the amendment will again be voted upon before adjournment of the present Congress. Let us hope that before the vote is taken some of our states rights Senators may gain a broader vision and see each state not merely as a state, but as a part of a great nation striving towards an ideal of democracy that shall light the peope of the whole world.

Southern Women and Southern Senators

A New Era in Texas

A PERSONAL letter to an Oklahoma woman from her brother, an election officer in Austin, Texas, gives some unsolicited testimony as to the loyal and efficient way in which the women of Texas voted:

"You perhaps know that our last Legislature passed a law authorizing women to vote in the Democratic primaries, and you can just bet they voted; and surprises were had everywhere for the old politicians. . . . Ex-Gov. Ferguson, who had been found guilty of eleven different charges and had been impeached and put out of office, had the nerve to announce for re-election. But after his impeachment the lieutenant-governor called the Legislature together and had the woman's suffrage bill passed, and what they did to Ferguson yesterday at the polls was a great pleasure to all honorable and law-abiding citizens. Ferguson was defeated by in the neighborhood of 200,000 votes. . . . We are going to have the cleanest state in the Union now, and candidates will learn in a hurry that they must come out with spotless character and live strictly up to it if they want to be elected in Texas. . . . It might be interesting to you to know also how well the ladies knew their candidates. They had all organized and studied the ticket from beginning to end, and most of them knew just how they wanted to vote before going to the polls, even though the ticket was a long one. They voted just as quickly as the men. I helped hold the election at our box and everything was quiet and orderly all the time. . . . The entire election was a landslide for the moral element and undoubtedly means the dawning of a new era in Texas politics. If the women hold together in the future as they did this time it means that any man without good character behind him can hardly expect to hold office in Texas."

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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers. Especially adapted to ladies traveling alone.

Room and bath $4.00 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.

Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.

JOHN P. TOLSON.

Missouri Women to Senator Reed

AT a conference of St. Louis suffrage leaders on October 3, it was agreed that the statement below should be given out relative to Senator Reed's speaking at the Liberty Loan meeting that evening. A committee headed by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the Missouri Suffrage Association, and Mrs. David O'Neil, acting in the place of Mrs. Ernest W. Stix, chairman of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League, called upon the Chamber of Commerce and the Liberty Loan Organization to confer with them.

(*Continued on page* 422)

The Weaker Sex

From the Plattsburg Republican.

Wanted—Strong, able-bodied women to unload cars of coal. Good wages, good living conditions. Apply to Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

IN addition to taking care of a grocery, a home and a family, Mrs. Albert Nicolay, of Cincinnati, found time to knit 2,500 pairs of socks for the September quota of the Cincinnati Red Cross.

ELVA M. WITT, a young Tennessee woman, has just been promoted from the position of assistant passenger agent to that of passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line at Jacksonville, Florida.

WOMEN still furnish their quota to the casualty list. In the recent bombings of British hospitals by German airmen appear the items: Nursing sisters killed 5, wounded 11; Women's Auxiliary Corps: killed 8, wounded 7.

WHAT the New York *Call* characterizes as "the loneliest job in the world," is the job chosen by three Wyoming women who are sheepherders—not shepherdesses of the days of Watteau—on the ranch of B. J. Reno, Campbell County, Wyoming. Each girl cares for 2,500 sheep.

MME. Germaine Camille Louise Mathilde Sommier (neé Casimir-Perrier) has been cited in a French army order. She has supported and managed since the outbreak of the war a hospital for the wounded, and has shown, according to the words of the order, "an absolute devotion, giving herself with tireless zeal and energy."

FIVE women cow testers have recently been appointed by dairy agents of the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the state agricultural colleges and the state dairymen's associations. One of these has been placed in Iowa and the other four are in Wisconsin, where the first woman cow tester in the country is now starting her second year of work.

THE Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has protested, through a telegram sent by its president, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, to President Wilson, against the decision of the Federal Labor Department barring women conductors from Cleveland cars after November 1, and has demanded that the matter be reopened. Mrs. Upton's telegram to the President cited the facts that the Federal investigators failed to give the women conductors a hearing and that public opinion was opposed to the decision and to the method of investigation.

MISS Julia O'Connor, of Boston, has been appointed the woman member on a committee to investigate the working conditions in the telephone and telegraph service. The appointment was made by Postmaster Burleson in his capacity of director-general of the telephone and telegraph service. Miss O'Connor has had wide experience in labor adjustment problems. She is the workers' representative on the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission. She is the president of the Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a member of the Executive Board of the National Woman's Trade Union League.

WOMAN today is ubiquitous in what was formerly the purely masculine sphere. We find her in the shipyard, in the engine shop, in the drawing offices. She is to be found in the boiler shop successfully working cranes that have a lifting power of 100 tons and over, even as we find her engaged in making instruments of the most delicate construction and utmost precision. These and a hundred other things is she doing with success. Then why not in the wireless branches of the merchant service? Woman has become a vital force in labor on shore, and she will eventually become so at sea. Let us then admit the fact at once and act accordingly.—*Nautical Magazine.*

WOMEN have outclassed men in certain work in British ship-yards, and more of them are being added to the shipbuilding forces as rapidly as possible.

At Lord Furness's shipyards, on the Tees, seven hundred women are working with spades and shovels, on extensions. Some of the women have been assisting in the building of a temporary railway at the yards, and others laying concrete platforms on which the keels of ships will be put down.

In preparing concrete for the keel platforms gangs of women work beside gangs of men, and in one instance the women beat the men by four cubic yards. Numerous other instances have been cited whereby the women outpointed the men workers on the same kind of work.—*Nautical Gazette.*

THE railroad administration has projected a program for employing thousands of women to replace men taken into the army. This division of the work will be under the supervision of Miss Pauline Goldmark, who has been appointed manager of the Railroad Administration's Woman's Service Section.

These Three Hotels Owned and Operated by a Woman

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INCORPORATED
West 44th Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
NEW YORK
American and European Plan
Rooms with Bath
$2.00 PER DAY UP
2 Rooms with Bath
$3.00 PER DAY UP
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
WM. E. CONRAD, *Manager*

HOTEL WELLINGTON
INCORPORATED
Seventh Avenue
55th-56th Streets New York
EUROPEAN PLAN
1 Room and Bath—$2.00 Per Day Up
2 Rooms and Bath—$3.00 Per Day Up
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A Few Single Rooms—Use of Bath
$1.50 Per Day
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
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FRITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Boylston Street Boston, Mass.
ENTRANCE TO FENWAY
Five Minutes to Centre of City via Massachusetts Subway
ROOM AND BATH
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TWO ROOMS AND BATH
$3.00 Per Day Up
THREE ROOMS AND BATH
$5.00 Per Day Up
A FEW SINGLE ROOMS
—USE OF BATH
$1.50 Per Day
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
WALLACE A. ARIEL, *Manager*

Correspondence

What Republicans Did Not Achieve

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

REFERRING to your issue of August 10, I wish to call attention to two misstatements of facts submitted by Helen Varick Boswell in her article on Republican Achievement:

(a) Section 4, under the heading of *Republican Legislation Affecting General Business*, she says: "An act creating an interstate commerce commission was passed February 4, 1887, and signed by Benjamin Harrison."

The fact is that the Interstate Commerce Act was passed during the first administration of President Cleveland, and was approved February 4, 1887. At that time the House of Representatives was Democratic and the Senate Republican. John H. Reagan, Democrat, of Texas, was a prominent supporter of the legislation in the House, and Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, of Illinois, was prominent in its advocacy in the Senate. Benjamin Harrison did not become President of the United States until March 4, 1889.

(b) Section 4, under the heading, *The Republican Party Provides Sound Monetary System*, the writer says: "A National Monetary Commission was created by Republican legislators, on whose report the Federal Reserve Act was passed under President Taft in 1910."

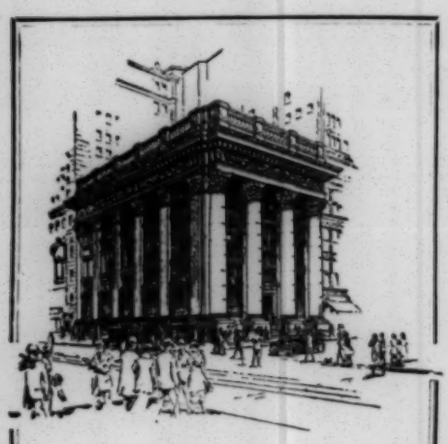
The Federal Reserve Act was not passed under President Taft in 1910, but under President Wilson in 1913. It was approved December 23, 1913. In the House of Representatives the affirmative vote for the bill was cast by 249 Democrats, 35 Republicans, 13 Progressives, and 1 Independent; the negative vote was cast by 57 Republicans, 1 Progressive, and 2 Democrats. In the Senate, the affirmative vote was cast by 39 Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 1 Progressive; the negative vote is not given in the authority consulted, the New International Year Book for 1913. There was a monetary commission, and there was a temporary currency measure known as the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, passed by the Republicans in 1908; but the present law has been subjected to the most exacting test, the world-war of 1914. It stood it and is now standing it.

The lady says, "In support of the claims made for the Republican Party as the best and greatest agency of governmental life in the United States, the facts here submitted and which cannot be controverted, speak for themselves." It is respectfully submitted that the two statements referred to above have been successfully controverted, and that in crediting the original Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Reserve law to the Republican Party, she has out-Boswelled her famous namesake.

Very truly yours,

Octavia P. Gayden,

Oakland Plantation, East Feligiana Parish, Gurley, La.



Our Woman's Department—well known in this part of town—offers its services to newcomers who are looking for a permanent banking home.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 Fifth Avenue

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

Indeed She Would

To the Editor of The Woman Citizen:

In your issue of September the 21st, in the article on page 334, you state that Mrs. McClung went to British Columbia to supply the need of teachers in Alberta and got as many as were needed. The number needed was between nine hundred and a thousand, and several hundred of these Mrs. Maude Whitemore secured in Ontario and Quebec. I was closely in touch with Mrs. Whitemore when she was touring the East for this purpose. She secured some recruits, too, from your own United States. Mrs. McClung would be the first to acknowledge Mrs. Whitemore's part in this work.

Mona H. Clave.

Toronto, Canada.

"Parties and Primaries"

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

The series of articles on the above subject that have appeared in the Woman Citizen have been read with interest. They ought to have and no doubt have, contributed much toward a better understanding on the part of the public as included in your readers, of the various aims and objects of parties in so far as indicated by platforms and creeds.

One of the greatest needs of the age in both *politics* (as defined by Webster—'The Science of Government') and *economics* as closely intermingled with politics as whites and yolks in scrambled eggs, is a *rational* and *moral* reformation of public opinion.

Too few people are inclined to answer the questions *'why'—'now'* on any political or economic problem that comes up for discussion. Too many are creatures of habit—inheriting or from custom following certain views on public questions without rhyme or reason.

The "schools for citizenship," whose influence is felt even in Oklahoma, established by the women of New York, and the apparent purpose as evidenced by publication of articles referred to in the Woman Citizen, of the women of the country to apply reason to politics augurs well for at least future approval of equal suffrage. It should encourage those favoring as proving contentions that all problems of society are mutual ones for men and women—and perhaps it might reasonably be accepted as proof of undesirability of equal or 'woman suffrage' by those who object to any interference with their at present irrational control of the politics of their precinct or larger unit.

If Democracy is worth fighting for abroad, and I soon expect to be so engaged, it ought to be worth voting for at home, as I think the majority of Oklahoma voters will agree on November 5, this year.

Frederick G. Swanson,

Miami, Okla.

"Pacifist" a Misnomer

To the Editor of The Woman Citizen:

WE who are working for international relations founded on justice and democracy repudiate the name "pacifist" in its present interpretation.

The words "pacifist" and "pacifism" came from Europe years ago in good standing, and in their original sense stood for world organization and the final abolition of war. They were, however, never satisfactory to most of the American workers because of their passive sound and capacity of being misconstrued.

Recently these words have been made to-

stand for qualities both weak and bad; qualities from which in their original meaning they were as far removed as patriotism is from disloyalty. The vast majority of members of peace societies are as remote from "pacifism" when interpreted as cowardice, sedition and treason, as are workers for righteousness from promoters of unrighteousness.

Our belief is what it always has been, viz., that a League of Nations must be formed to keep order and promote justice in the civilized world by means of an International Court, a Council of Conciliation, and an international force.

We believe, further, that after German militarism is conquered, at the Peace Settlement Table, world organization must be effected, so that causes of friction between nations may be reduced and the system of law be made to replace the system of war.

The fruits of this war must be a better and a war-less world.

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes,
Mrs. Le Baron R. Briggs,
Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham,
Miss Katharine McDowell Rice,
Mrs. David Cheever.

Boston, Mass.

Women Are Called

to assume bigger responsibilities in every branch of business. Altho otherwise prepared with a sound training, a woman without legal knowledge is unable to respond and make good when opportunity presents itself.

Every business and professional woman—every woman who has charge of property or hopes to acquire such is a better executive or leader because of law training.

Law trained women know the principles that govern business. They can foresee the outcome of proposed transactions and their decisions and recommendations are therefore sound.

They know what to do and what not to do to safeguard and promote their interests.

The Brooklyn Law School has established a course in every day, practical law especially prepared for the needs of women.

Lectures will begin Wednesday, November 6, 1918.

For further information, address

Brooklyn Law School
Department of Law
St. Lawrence University
305 Washington St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Common Things Like Women

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I ATTENDED the Democratic State Convention at Waco, September 3-4, as a delegate from Bell County. There were quite a number of women delegates present. This is a novel experience to Texas women. The platform has several notable features in it. After recommending the submission of prohibition and woman suffrage amendments, which have practically ceased to be matters of political contention, the committee gave a large and comprehensive consideration to education. The paragraph relating to public health contains words more specific and significant than ever seen before in a Texas platform. Urging the enactment of measures to bring about a more sanitary standard of housing both in the cities and in the country is proof of this.

The spirit of the convention was one of harmony, coupled with a desire to please. Surely the new ruling party has proved that it has the courage of its convictions. In this magnificent composition, the platform, the committee even talked about the interests and protection of common things like women and children. Well, it seems that progress is moving forward in Texas.

Our newly elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annie Webb Blanton, was there and received an ovation second only to that accorded our splendid young Governor, Wm. P. Hobby.

(Mrs.) J. R. Poindexter.

Temple, Tex.

What Real Men Think

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I HAVE said for forty years that my wife was a citizen of the United States just as much as I was and that the men had no right to keep her from voting. The fact is that the men who are real men never have wanted to do so. The opposition has always come from the whiskey forces and the low-down folks and the politicians. I cannot tell you how highly I prize the *Woman Citizen* and I rejoice that the day of victory is near at hand.

Jno. A. Merrill.

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Opportunity of the Democrats

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

THE Woman Citizen, of course, is strictly non-partisan, and justly so, but I often marvel at the even temper you display regarding the various political parties. For absolute stupidity the action of the Democratic Senate, so-called, on the suffrage question recently heads the list. I say this as a life-long Democrat of forty years' standing, regretfully, of course, but in hope of a more satisfactory outcome later on. It is the opportunity of a lifetime for the Democratic party to pass the Anthony Amendment when they have full control of the Government, thereby getting the benefit politically, so to speak. It will be a fitting climax to the already great career of President Wilson to issue a second Emancipation proclamation prior to 1920

William F. Aiken,
Treasurer Greenfield Savings Bank.
Greenfield, Mass.

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Go Farther!

THE following telegram has been sent by Ralph S. Bauer, of Lynn, Mass., to Mr. John W. Weeks, the Republican Senator from Massachusetts, who refused his support to President Wilson for a measure that the President named as vital to the winning of the war, the Federal suffrage measure:

HON. JOHN W. WEEKS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Protesting your vote against equal rights for all human beings at a time when the whole world is aflame fighting for greater liberties and real democracy, and the women of the world are carrying the greater share of the burden and sacrifice to the end that true democracy may live, I send this telegram.

Ever since I have been old enough to vote, I have always—without a single exception—voted for Republican candidates for Federal offices. Next November I will leave the space on the ballot opposite your name absolutely blank, as an individual protest against your action in the Senate yesterday, and I believe there are ten thousand other Republican voters in this State who will elect to handle their ballot the same way. You have absolutely failed to understand the signs of the present day in denying equal rights to the American women—the greatest force for progress in this whole world.

Lynn, Mass., October 2, 1918.

[Mr. Bauer and the ten thousand other Republicans should go farther and vote for David I. Walsh, Mr. Weeks's opponent, a democrat with a little d.

This is a case where something far greater than party advantage is at stake. Fundamental democracy is at stake.—ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

The following resolution was passed at our Executive Board meeting yesterday. I hope that you are getting a similar one from every state in the Union.

Whereas: Senators Lodge and Weeks voted against the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage before the United States Senate, and

Whereas: We believe that their action was contrary to ideals of democracy, as expressed in the civilized countries of the world, and to which both political parties in the entire nation are fully committed; therefore be it

Resolved: That the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association view the attitude of our Massachusetts Senators toward the womanhood of America as one of indignity and blind prejudice which intelligent and liberal women will remember for all time. Also be it

Resolved: That we extend to President Wilson our grateful thanks for his action in appearing before the Senate in favor of the Suffrage Amendment, and we hereby offer our loyal support for all measures that will aid the prosecution and winning of the war.

You will be interested to know that we have received more editorial mention during the past three weeks, and of a favorable character, than has ever before been the case in Massachusetts.

MARTHA E. D. WHITE.
Press Chairman, Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

Missouri Women to Senator Reed

(*Continued from page* 418)

The statement made public was as follows:

"It is infinitely repugnant and disagreeable to the women of St. Louis to know that Mr. Reed is to speak in the city to-night immediately following his outrageous conduct on the floor of the Senate last Monday. Since our entry in the war, Missouri has too often suffered from reflections cast upon it by Mr. Reed's attitude on administration measures. We feel called upon publicly to resent his recent discourtesy to President Wilson and his villifying expressions with regard to American womanhood. Moreover, we believe that the invitation to Senator Reed to speak in St. Louis must have been extended before his last effort to obstruct the passage of necessary war legislation.

"However, as the success of the Liberty Loan is the first desire in every woman's heart to-day, no demonstration of indignation shared alike by men and women for one of the speakers shall mar the enthusiasm of the meeting to-night.

"We passionately feel that nothing should interfere with any phase of the winning of the war and regard this meeting to-night as a vital part of the program for putting St. Louis over the top with its quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan. We urge every one to attend the meeting and get the inspiration of Signaler Tom Skeyhill's message, and put aside any feeling they may have for an unpopular son of Missouri."

Ballots and Birth Rate

(*Continued from page* 416)

to observe that babies and ballots are not at all incompatible. Colorado has a higher birth rate than Massachusetts. In New Zealand, when women were given a vote, the birth rate had been declining for fourteen years. Soon after, it took a turn, and for sixteen years it steadily rose, till at the breaking out of the war it was higher than the birth rate of England and Wales. In West Australia, the marriage rate and the birth rate had been going down for years. When women got the ballot, both rates went up, as the wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand has pointed out in *The Englishwoman*. Who knows but a like salutary change may follow the adoption of the Federal Suffrage Amendment? Mr. Gregg will best consult his own happiness by hoping so, for nation-wide suffrage is certainly coming.

In Sympathy

SUFFRAGISTS will grieve to learn of the affliction that has befallen Mrs. Louis B. Walker, manager of Suffrage House at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, in the loss of her young daughter, Mrs. Margrette Louise Devereux, who died of Spanish influenza at her New Jersey home last week. Mrs. Walker has signally endeared herself to the visiting hosts at Suffrage House, as much for her unfailing tact and consideration as for the executive capacity that distinguishes the management of Suffrage House. Coming into the active suffrage ranks a stranger only a year or two ago, she has made an enviable place for herself in the suffrage program. The sympathy of hundreds of women who have come to know her will be with her in this hour of sore bereavement.

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THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

Handkerchiefs for Christmas
at McCutcheon's "The Linen Store"

This year, in spite of War conditions, our stock of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs for the Holidays is larger than ever before because we ordered very heavily two years ago, in anticipation of the present Linen shortage, and before the price of Linen advanced so sharply.

We are, therefore, in a position to offer our patrons, *unusual values* in Holiday Handkerchiefs. All are of *pure Linen,* as McCutcheon Handkerchiefs have been for the past 63 years. We counsel early selection while stocks are complete.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

From France, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain and Madeira. We have never had a more beautiful assortment, and the values have never been better.

For Children—All white, and white with colored borders, 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each, and up.

For Women—All white, and with colored borders, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each, and up.

Initialed Handkerchiefs

For Women—$3.00, 4.00, 6.00 to 12.00 the dozen.
For Men—$6.00, 7.80, 9.00, 12.00 and 15.00 the dozen.
For Children—3 for 65 cents.

Khaki Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen, of good serviceable quality and generous in size, 65c. and 75c. each.

Orders by mail filled promptly

Handkerchief purchases are delivered in dainty McCutcheon boxes suitable for presentation purposes.

NOTE: We respectfully suggest that in so far as possible you act on the Government's request that Christmas shopping be done in October and November this year.

Our illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue, which will be sent gladly on request, is full of sensible Christmas Gift suggestions.

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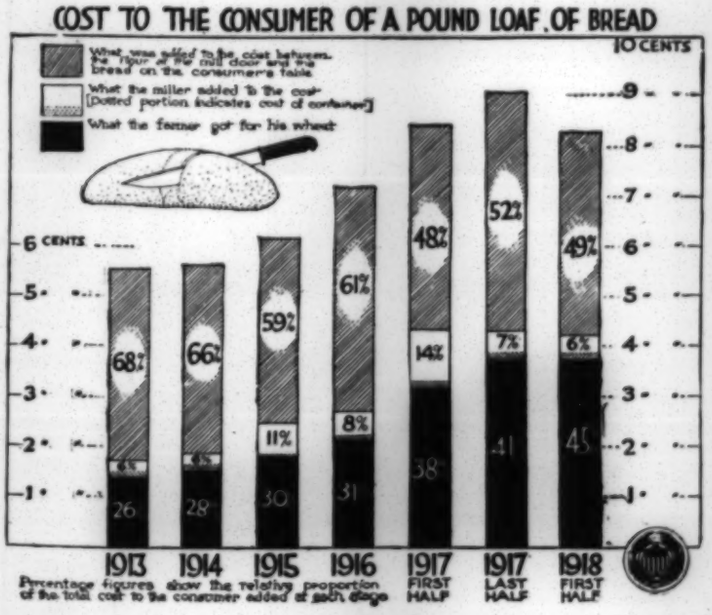
The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., New York

McCutcheon Pure Linen Handkerchiefs $1.00 each, postpaid

EXPLANATION OF CHART



SINCE 1913 farmers have been receiving for their wheat a gradually increasing proportion of the price paid by the consumer for bread. The amount received by the wheat grower for his contribution to the average pound has increased from less than 1½ cents per loaf in 1913 to more than 3½ cents early this year. The proportion to the whole price is shown by the relative length of the black columns of the chart.

The middle portion of each column shows what the miller received for his milling costs and profit. This has been a somewhat variable factor, but is now at the minimum (6%). In this 6%, however, is included the cost of the containers (bags, sacks, etc.) shown as dotted area which has increased very nearly in proportion to the price of bread itself. Bags now cost about 50 per cent more than in 1913 and 1914.

The shaded portion of the column represents the expense of distributing the flour, making it into bread and getting the loaf to the consumer.

The chart shows that the farmer is now receiving a much larger share of the final price for his product than in the past, and that a considerable amount of "spread" has been taken out of other expenses.

A NATION'S STRENGTH IS IN ITS FOOD SUPPLY
Eat Less—Waste nothing
Create a Reserve
AMERICA MUST FEED 120,000,000 ALLIES

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION